

# The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 6. GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1889. NO. 305.

**AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY**  
186 EAST FULTON ST.  
**The Leading Laundry**  
IN GRAND RAPIDS.  
Any one wishing agency in towns outside will please write for terms.

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**DO YOU WANT A SHOWCASE?**  
SPECIAL OFFER—This style of oval case; best quality; all glass, heavy double thick panel or sliding doors, full length mirrors and spring hinges; solid cherry or walnut frame, with or without metal corners, extra heavy base, silveta trimmings, 6 feet long, 28 inches wide, 18 inches high. Price, \$11. net cash.  
I make the same style of case as above, 17 inches high, from walnut, cherry, oak or ash, for \$2 per foot. Box and cartage free.

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106 Kent St., - Grand Rapids, Mich.


**Eaton, Lyon & Co.**  
Base Balls,  
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Base Ball Bats,  
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BOXING GLOVES. STATIONERY.  
**Eaton, Lyon & Co.,**  
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GRAND RAPIDS, - MICH.

**Read! Ponder!—Then Act!**  
OFFICE OF  
**KING & COOPER,**  
**Fancy Grocers.**  
ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Feb. 23, 1889.  
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DEAR SIR—Permit us to congratulate you upon the trade we are working upon your Imperial Baking Powder. We have had it tested by the most competent cooks in the city and they pronounce it fully equal to any powder on the market.  
Yours very truly,  
**KING & COOPER.**

**F. J. DETTENTHALER**  
JOBBER OF  
Fresh and Salt  
**Lake Fish**  
—AND—  
**Ocean Fish**  
Mail orders receive prompt attention. See quotations in another column.  
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A. J. BOWNE, President.  
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CAPITAL, - - - \$300,000.  
Transacts a general banking business.  
Make a Specialty of Collections. Accounts of Country Merchants Solicited.  
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**Adjuster of Fire Losses.**  
Twenty Years Experience. References furnished if desired.  
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**TOURISTS'**  
  
**MADE TO ORDER.**  
The Largest Line of Traveling Goods in the City at the Lowest Price.  
Repairing neatly done on short notice at

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**Business Practice Department** at the Grand Rapids Business College. Educates pupils to transact and record business as it is done by our best business houses. It pays to go to the best. Shorthand and Typewriting also thoroughly taught. Send for circular. Address A. S. PARISH, successor to C. G. Swens berg.

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Write for information on the markets, etc.  
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We are making a Middlings Purifier and Flour Dresser that will save you their cost at least three times each year.  
They are guaranteed to do more work in less space (with less power and less waste) than any other machines of their class.  
Send for descriptive catalogue with testimonials.  
**Martin's Middlings Purifier Co.,**  
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THE GREAT  
**Watch Maker**  
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**BUY**  
**Muscatine**  
**ROLLED**  
**OATS**  
Will not turn bitter in hot weather.  
Best the year around.

**Weatherly and Pulte**  
(Formerly Shriver, Weatherly & Co.)  
CONTRACTORS FOR  
**Galvanized Iron Cornice,**  
**Plumbing & Heating Work.**  
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ALLEN DUFFEE. A. D. LEAVENWORTH.  
**Allen Duffee & Co.,**  
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103 Ottawa St., Grand Rapids.

**Wm. R. Keeler,**  
JOBBER OF  
**Confectionery and Cigars,**  
412 So. Division St.,  
GRAND RAPIDS.  
**Penny Goods a Specialty.**  
I have a complete line and will call on all trade within reasonable distance of Grand Rapids.

**HEYMAN & COMPANY**  
**Show Case**  
MAKERS.  
Prices Lower than Ever  
QUALITY THE BEST.  
Write for Prices.  
68-69 CANAL ST.

**SEEDS!**  
If in want of Clover, Timothy, Hungarian, Millet, Orchard or Blue Grass, Seed Corn—Early Yellow or Dent, Turnip or Ruta Baga, or, in fact, Any Kind of Seed, send to the  
**Seed Store,**  
71 Canal St., GRAND RAPIDS.  
**W. T. LAMOREAUX.**

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**The Drummer to His Grip.**  
Full many a weary mile, old Grip.  
We've traveled 'o' our little life.  
Both in sunshine and the storm—  
In every kind of weather.  
How many hours you've waited, Grip.  
You never heard me swear—  
While I was selling 'o' goods,  
Or getting scooped like —well.  
I never was profane, old Grip.  
You never heard me swear—  
When no one else was nigh.  
And often when that bottle broke,  
And I'd no shirt to wear.  
How often you've held down the seat,  
You darling, dear old Grip.  
While I went to the smoking car.  
With friends to take a stogie smoke.  
I've trusted you with secrets, Grip.  
When you were really drunk.  
Which, were they known to folks at home,  
Would raise an awful row.  
You've kept my secrets well, old Grip.  
At home and 'on the road.'  
Though scores and scores of times, old friend,  
You've carried a "heavy load."  
You've seen me shed some tears, old Grip.  
Like me, you've stood abuse.  
Sometimes, like me, you've empty been,  
And sometimes "fuller in a goose."  
Yet, I never saw the time, Grip,  
That you were really drunk.  
Though oftentimes I've had to "preach"  
To our old "sample trunk."  
We're gray-haired, rusty chaps, old Grip.  
The ladies never notice us.  
As when we used to shine.  
You know the reason, too, old Grip.  
They know the world we've seen;  
So they "catch on" to newer grips,  
And traveling men in green.  
Oh, well, we've seen the time, old Grip,  
When'er we left the train.  
It was to leave some gentle heart  
Just fluttering with pain.  
And you could tell of letters, Grip,  
And faces, sweet and fair,  
Which I have left, day after day,  
In your most sacred care.  
Well, we are aged now, old Grip—I'm forty-nine, you're seven;  
Soon you'll be "laid upon the shelf,"  
I—sailing off toward heaven.  
But we will stick together, Grip.  
For, next to woman, there's no friend  
Like Grip to a traveling man.

**JOHN SINGLETON'S RESPONSIBILITIES.**  
In the cottage at the corner of Creston Green, there is a shop—a nice, brisk little general shop—where one can get something—more or less satisfactory—of everything that one can call necessary to life.  
Our story begins when this shop was kept by one "John Singleton," and it is about forty years ago since he died.  
That was a time of sad disaster at Creston. The Broadshire Bank, which had an office in the nearest market town (as in every other in the county), had stopped payment. There was not a household in Creston which did not suffer for that somehow. Those who were too poor to be at all personally connected with banks anywhere were yet dependent for employment, or support, or succor from those who were so. The blow was all the harder to bear, too, because it came after a period of lavish financial prosperity, whose ruinous unreality had been suspected by nobody but the bank directors. The dividends had been so unusually large! And so wages had been high, and largesse liberal.  
Everybody knew at that time that John Singleton's days were numbered. But everybody who had lost money came to John Singleton for his sympathy—from the squire, who had to sell off all his horses, and the vicar, who had to take his boys from college and put them into offices, down to old Mother Webb, whose annuity was gone, and who would have to retire to the workhouse. John found something cheery to say to each, though all the thanks he received in return was usually but the grudging congratulation "that he was so well out of the loss himself that he could easily look on the bright side." For John Singleton had had no money in the Broadshire Bank, only a current account which happened to be infinitesimally tiny, because he had just invested the small savings of his industrious life in the purchase of two cottages on Creston Green, for the benefit of his wife. "Your mother can live in one, on the rent of the other, when she begins to want rest, and you are old enough to take the shop upon yourself," said John Singleton to his sixteen-year-old son—another John, very like his father. It was only by little pieces of forethought such as this that the father and son ever alluded to the great change which they knew was coming. What was there to say about death and dying? That was all in God's hands. John Singleton was fearlessly ready for it, as they are who, having done their best with what they have seen and do know, have sounded the great merces of their Father, and know that He is ready to fill up their short measures and to satisfy all their wants.  
John Singleton died in the first days of the Broadshire Bank troubles. His wife always thought they hastened his end; his warm sympathies tempted him to hear too much and to say too much, and his excited emotions rapidly wore down his scanty stock of strength. "Thank God, you are provided for, Mary," he said, with his failing voice. "You will do as well without me as with me." And Mary did not contradict the humble delusion which soothed him, but only said, "Please God, we'll do our best to be a credit to you, John."  
The widow paid the doctor's bill and legal expenses in taking over her husband's affairs. These were expenses which would not recur, and she and her son John could live very sparingly, and they would soon make up the difference.  
But, somehow, that proved not to be so easily done. Changes wrought by the bank failure took away many customers; they diminished the expenditure of

others. There were more bad debts. Then old Mr. Action, who used to keep a big shop in Blankton, quite out of range of Creston, being made bankrupt by his bank losses, retired to Snell, a village near Creston, and opened a little shop there, which closed that locality to the Singletons; besides that, one or two wealthy farmers living midway between Snell and Creston thought it their duty to turn to their old enemy in his misfortunes, and so dropped their dealings with the widow.  
Mrs. Singleton could hardly realize how rapidly she got "behind the world." First, she had to comprehend that she was really doing so, and that her sense of stagnation and loss was not bred solely of her new isolated responsibility. Then, she had to make a struggle against this turn of the tide, and then at last a frantic effort to extricate herself from a whirlpool which was swamping all. And more was lost before she could get free of the losing business, and might walk out of the old shop a ruined woman, only saved from the incubus of debt by paying off her creditors through a mortgage on her husband's little cottages, which the efforts of a friendly old lawyer succeeded in raising almost to the amount of their actual value.  
"They are as good as sold," said he to young John. "There is no particular object in your mother's beginning to pay interest." The solicitor spoke in a kindly hope of softening the blow, for was it likely that a widow like Mrs. Singleton, and a simple working lad—as John must be now—would be able ever to pay off a mortgage?  
"It must be paid off. Father meant the houses for mother," said young John simply. And the lawyer thought to himself that he was a good lad, but that as soon as he began really to earn money he would find something else to do with it.  
The mother and son seemed to understand each other without many words. She was a strong woman still, and active, and though her duties of late years had fitted her rather for the position of a house-mother and a business woman than for the place of a working woman, she was one who had always held herself under the authority of the little word "must," and was prepared for anything. The rent of her cottages would only pay the interest of the mortgages upon them. Young John got a situation in a timber yard in the county town, and had to lodge there, walking over on Sunday to spend the day with his mother. Mrs. Singleton herself found rent free quarters in a dreary little cottage at the corner of the green, by taking charge of two old women, one half-blind, and the other slightly paralyzed. The rest of her wants she supplied by plain sewing, and sick-nursing, and charring.

It seemed that most of the direct losers by the Broadshire Bank were "wonderfully upheld." The sale of the squire's horses put an end to his betting, and he gained by that loss. The vicar's sons were recommended to good appointments, especially on the ground of their father's ruin, and a large public subscription was divided among the other sufferers who could be helped so. Even Molly Webb was saved from the workhouse by the exertions of former employers. But there was no sympathy for the Singletons under loss that was indirect and unromantic. Some of the very people who talked about the wonderful compensations of Providence, and how one door opened when another shut upon themselves, were inclined to think that dead John Singleton ought to have managed better for his widow and orphan. The women seemed to think that Mrs. Singleton was not likely to realize her changed position unless they took pains to teach it to her. The farmers' wives who used to chat with her, took no notice of her except to issue a command or to find fault. Nobody felt bound to help her, but many felt free to criticize. Why didn't young John become an agricultural laborer and live with his mother? they asked. Wouldn't that be more natural and proper? But perhaps the boy was wiser to look out for himself, and to begin as he meant to go on. Mrs. Singleton found, in those days, that her best friends—those most ready to give her work, and to say a heartening word to her—were those who were generally called "hard men," because they were not ready to admit the unlimited claims of reckless relatives, or to carry messes of unsavory pottage after the prodigals, in case they should otherwise have to eat of those terrible swine's husks which have been known to produce such salutary results. It was one of these who got John into his situation in the timber-yard.  
Years after, Mrs. Singleton used to say, "No woman knows the good or the evil that is in the world, or the help and strength there is in God, until she has stood alone, a widow."

At the wages which young John first received, he could not save more than a few pence a week. But he began with that. All the other men in the yard smoked; John did not. All the other men drank beer. John took the pledge. All the other men bought themselves Sunday suits—quite unfit for after-work uses—with smart satin ties, and occasional silk hats. John's best suit was exactly like that he wore in the yard, only fresh. All the other men bought newspapers, and song-books and novel-ettes, which they tore up when read. John subscribed a yearly mite to the Reading Club, and went there so regularly that he got quite friendly with the gentleman—a young architect—who gave his services as the club's supervisor, and was invited to his house, and got the loan of books from his private library, and his help and sympathy in choosing and reading them.  
John Singleton had fewer friends among lads of his own class and age than he might have had, but for the habits imposed on him by his life's aim. But

he was soon a good friend to many whom he could scarcely call friends. Somehow, they came to him in their scrapes, because he had none of his own. His life had a distinct purpose, and a life with a purpose always gains a dignity of its own, which sets it in the chancellors' place, whence it can reach out a hand of sympathy to others. Even older people began to talk to John as they did not always talk to each other. His own life being real, he was made free of the reality in other lives.  
And so years passed on, and John's wages rose, and the little store began to increase. The goal of his hopes appeared on the horizon, and yet, as is so often the case, the last bit of the race was the hardest of all. For John was now a man of twenty-four, and John fell in love. Kitty Ray, the daughter of the foreman at the timber yard, was such a pretty, lively girl, and she was always kind and civil to John, and treated him on quite a different footing from the other workmen. (She heard her father praise John, and say that he was a man who was sure to get on—he must be saving a good bit of money already.) John never said a word of love to Kitty Ray, but he could not help feeling as if sunshine broke over the yard whenever she entered it, and doubtless she could see the sunshine on his face. John never said much about Kitty to his mother, but she noticed that he grew a little absent-minded. And the good woman found occasion to say that every life should have justice for itself as well as show generosity to others, and that the real good of anybody was the real good of everybody, and that happy hearts made active hands, and that every good soul we could link to our own must be a new hand on that cable of life at which we must all take a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether. Mrs. Singleton actually made a journey to the town to get a look at Kitty. She thought it was a pity that she wore her hair in a fringe over her forehead, and it did strike her that Kitty's style of dress would be a sore tax on such wages as John's.  
"But, after all, it is not for me to make or to mar," she decided, as she trudged home. "The lad is guided by better hands; for houses and riches may be the inheritance from parents—an ill-little John has got from his father and me—but a prudent wife is from the Lord." At the heart will not be contradicted, only sometimes the heart's not in it at all, but just the fancy?"

It must be owned that Kitty's appearance did sometimes give John a qualm. She certainly did not look dressed for the part he wanted her to play. But he had the belief of his young man's vanity, that if she loved him, all would be well. It hurt him once when he heard her speak of an elderly woman who was earning her living as his mother did as "a scrubby old thing." But that was only her thoughtlessness; she meant no harm.  
The way in which John came finally to tell her the story of his life was in this wise: A fellow-workman of his proposed to set up in business for himself in a little town not far off. He was a smart, dashing, talkative fellow, but very clever at his trade. He suggested to John that he should join him as his partner. He knew John had saved a little money; together they could make such use of it that it would be soon doubled and trebled. Risk? There was hardly any risk. There must be a little—you know, just a little—or the prospect would not be so good. "Nothing venture, nothing have."

John was sorely tempted. If this scheme did turn out well, it would enable him to discharge his responsibilities much sooner than he otherwise would, and he should be started on so hopeful a line that he might actually propose to Kitty at once. But if it failed? Then the savings of years would be gone, and he might even have other liabilities to discharge before he could begin to accumulate again. His mother's old age had been put in some peril of bitter dependence through nobody's fault. Should he imperil it again, in mere "haste to grow rich"? No; he felt he must not. He felt quite sure Kitty would agree with him. Now was an opportunity to consult her by telling the truth about himself, which he had often wished she could know, lest he was lowered in her eyes by his comrades' sneers about his "close-needs."

He found an opportunity one day, standing in the wood yard, with the sunbeams glinting through green leaves overhead and making their shadows dance upon the shaven planks. (It was long before John Singleton could see those dancing shadows without an aching at his heart.)  
When he told her of the offer which had been made him, she remarked, eagerly, that of course he would take it. "Not of course," he said, quietly, "but rather, I fear, of course not—for reasons which I will explain." And then he told his story.

Kitty looked down. If John could have borne to watch her, he would have seen her point. He did hear vexation in the tone in which she said—  
"And if you let this chance go by, what outlook have you?"  
"When I have freed these cottages," said he, "I will go back to Creston and start there for myself, in a very small way. I will live with mother in one of the cottages, and have my saw yard in its garden, and we will let the other. Or, my mother will live in one cottage, and perhaps take a lodger, and I will live in the other, and pay rent to her. That is, if I marry, you see," he added quietly.  
"It's not a way to get on quickly," said Kitty.  
"Getting on isn't everything," returned John. "Doing one's duty as one goes along is more."

Kitty was silent. Then she said, "Your mother would not like your sacrifice such prospects for her. She may be able to work for a long while yet." "I sha'n't ask her advice here," said John, resolutely. "It's not my business to tempt her to risk herself. I hope she will be able to work for years yet; but it's not my place to keep her at it." There was a tone in John's voice now which Kitty might have understood, had she been giving heed.  
"You'll be a poor man all your days, John Singleton," she said. "This is the tide in your affairs that might lead you to fortune; but if you won't take it, you'll go on in the shallows, and have to marry some dull girl who won't expect anything better than drudging at the wash-tub and the scrubbing brush." "I should not wish a wife who is ready to risk that my mother in her age shall be condemned to labors she shrinks from in her own youth and health," said John Singleton.  
"There was no use in asking my opinion, if your own was made," retorted Kitty, with real temper.  
"I hoped our opinions would agree," said John Singleton, as he turned slowly away. At that moment, he felt as if he had been made ever to have given two thoughts to Kitty Ray, and her power over him was broken forever. But an ache and a longing was in his heart. He had awakened from his dream—yet he could not forget how sweet it had been. For the first time he felt the burden of his responsibilities. It is always some human hand laid upon our circumstances which turns the balance and makes them outweigh our courage.  
John Singleton took to working regularly over hours. The books he borrowed in those days were never novels or poems. He used to shrink irritated under his mother's silent, searching glance. He buried the last of his boyhood in the grave of his love for Kitty Ray. But he turned away from those obsessions a strong, cheerful man. He did not ever speak bitterly of women, though he was sometimes silent when others gushed forth in sentiment, as if every girl was an unselfish and unworldly angel.  
"The Bible does not say that," he remarked. "It says that the price of the virtuous woman is far above rubies—and rubies are not lying about everywhere the moment we want to pick up something."

He had conquered the pain completely by the time that Kitty Ray was married to the young workman who had proposed to take him into partnership, and who presently gave forth every sign of rampant prosperity.  
Surely he had his reward on that glorious summer noon when his mother came up to the town and met him at the Market Cross, and they went together to the lawyer's office and paid off the mortgages!  
They went straight back to Creston, where all was ready now for John's carrying out the plan which he had unfolded to the scorn of Kitty Ray. And in this day of triumph and completion, they spoke as little as they had at the beginning of the struggle. Only his mother put her hand through his arm. And John could remember she had done so as she walked with him from his father's grave.  
That is many years ago now, Mrs. Singleton does really live in one of the little cottages, and she is called "old Mrs. Singleton," because there is a pretty young Mrs. Singleton, who lives, not in the other cottage—that has grown too small for John and his family—but in the old square house at the nearest corner of the green. For John has a quiet but substantial business, and is one of the people of importance in Creston. "It is not only because he is an employer of labor," says the squire, "but he is a man of character, also."

As for Kitty and her husband, they flourished for a long while, during which period everybody said that it was really said that John Singleton's mistaken sense of duty had given him such a terrible pullback. Kitty drove in her own gig, and kept "a cook and a housemaid." Presently people said she drank a little, and that the couple quarreled. Finally, the husband ran away, when it was found that his affairs were utterly wrong, and that his creditors would not get three farthings in the pound. And Kitty went home to her father's house and disgraced it, and made everything there very miserable.  
People say to John Singleton sometimes, "Nobody knows what you might have been if you'd only had a thorough education and a good start, instead of being handicapped with that heavy responsibility."

Says John Singleton, "That responsibility was my education, and the best education in the world—what the wisest parent cannot give, unless it's the will of God. I don't know what I'd have been without it. It taught me what money is and what it isn't, and what it can do and what it can't, and how it may make friends of fools, and an enemy of God. There's a deal of common sense in the Bible. You don't get high spiritual meaning without common sense, but within it. And I think I know the truth of the prophet's saying, 'It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth.'"  
EDWARD GARRETT.

**Disarming Suspicion.**  
Drummer's wife (wildly)—"Where did this hair come from?"  
Drummer—"I was riding behind a black horse and he switched his tail."  
"This is a fine hair."  
"Yes, it was a fine horse."

**His Pants Were Short.**  
"Do you have any difficulty with your breathing?" asked one drummer of another.  
"No; why?"  
"I notice that your pants are quite short."



## The Michigan Tradesman

### AMONG THE TRADE.

#### GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

The Telfer Spice Co. has put in a new roaster.

C. C. Davidson succeeds C. E. Hogadone in the stationery business.

Mange & Arthur have opened a meat market at 388 Jefferson avenue.

J. I. Zerkle succeeds J. I. Zerkle & Co. in the drug business on South Division street.

D. F. Lewis has opened a grocery store at Reed City. The stock was purchased at this market.

John Pikaard has opened a general store at Fremont. Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co. furnished the dry goods and Olney, Shields & Co. the groceries.

Felsenfeld & Grammel succeed Steele & Gardiner in the manufacture of brooms at 526 and 528 Ottawa street.

Mrs. Nora Scott has added largely to the grocery stock she purchased of Chris. Myning, at Big Rapids, from the establishment of Lemon & Peters.

The Grand Rapids Tank Line Co. has established tank stations at Muskegon and Big Rapids and has arranged to establish a depot at Petoskey, with D. C. Osborne in charge. Other stations will be inaugurated later on.

Hester & Fox have sold a 20-horse power engine and boiler to Redpath & Campbell, of Martin; a 20-horse power outfit to P. O. Herrington, of Herrington, and a 30-horse power engine and boiler to Ryerson, Davis & Co., of Fremont. The first two named will be used in elevators and the latter will do service in a shingle mill.

#### AROUND THE STATE.

Niles—Wesley Butts has sold his meat market.

Bronson—Henry Powers, general dealer, is dead.

Lakeview—H. Robinson & Co. have opened a meat market.

Whittemore—George Charters, the hardware dealer, is dead.

Morenci—Blair & Downer have given a bill of sale on their drug stock.

Big Rapids—Nora Scott has purchased the Chris. Myning grocery stock.

Vassar—R. D. Mapes is succeeded by N. G. Gossel in the grocery business.

Saginaw—H. V. Hughes has sold his grocery stock to Freidlein & Graebner.

Adrian—Mulligan & Raesch will open a new clothing store about September 1.

Woodland—S. E. Wells will start a harness shop here. He hails from Ohio.

Sparta—Geo. French has opened a branch jewelry establishment at Casnovia.

Escanaba—J. L. Major's furniture stock has been closed out under a chattel mortgage.

Spring Lake—C. A. Pearson's hardware stock has been closed on chattel mortgage.

Custer—Wm. H. Danaher's grocery stock has been closed out under chattel mortgage.

Rockford—B. A. Fish, the Cedar Springs P. of I. merchant, has opened a branch store here.

Carson City—The Carson City Elevator Co. will hereafter be managed by W. C. Hawley, formerly of Lyons.

Adrian—Henry C. Wiesinger has arranged to embark in the bakery and confectionery business at Detroit.

Allegan—A. Hoffmaster has sold his grocery stock to Chas. Young, formerly engaged in the drug business here.

Ionia—Wm. G. Long has purchased the interest of Wm. R. Dye in the grocery firm of John H. Welch & Co. The new firm will be known as Welch & Long.

Howard City—Casper Schutt has traded his property here for a business location in Lakeview, and will move there at an early date and re-engage in the grocery trade.

Howard City—Ben. Ensley, David Collins, John and Michael Kinney and Jos. Tenewait have organized a company to engage in the wholesale and retail meat business, having purchased the ice house, slaughter house and fixtures of J. F. Van Denbergh & Co.

#### MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Rondo—Clark & Hoffman, shingle mill, have dissolved.

Detroit—Chas. E. Colby succeeds Earle & Colby in the manufacture of cigars.

Menominee—Fred Achilles succeeds H. Westerman & Co. in cedar posts, shingles, etc.

Muskegon—Root & McKillip are succeeded by McKillip, Stevens & Whitman in the lumber business.

East Saginaw—Wells, Stone & Co. have purchased of Brown & Seaton, of Mt. Pleasant, some parcels of land in Isabella and other counties, the consideration being \$36,000.

Manistee—The East Shore Furniture Co. has gotten fairly to work, and is driving piles. It will dock its whole river front, so as to give lots of piling and receiving ground for lumber, which for the most part will come in by water.

Hastings—Subscriptions to the amount of \$30,000 have been secured toward the organization of a stock company to engage in the manufacture of the Walter L. Wilkins refrigerator.

East Saginaw—The new planing mill of E. O. & S. L. Eastman & Co. is completed. Messrs. Eastman have a desirable site, covering twenty acres, and have leased yard room to J. C. Caskey, who has moved his lumber yard from the east side.

Hastings—The Michigan Whip Co. has been organized with a capital stock of \$10,000 to engage in the manufacture of whips. Henry C. Maentz, of Allegan, will serve the corporation in the capacity of Secretary. Business will be begun about November 1.

Manistee—The Manistee Lumber Co. started its new purchase last week and will run two circulars for the balance of the season, but will let the band and the shingle mill still lie idle. The company will try to get some of its salt machinery in operation as soon as possible, but it takes a little longer to get that started than it does a sawmill.

West Bay City—The Morton & Backus Co., which purchased the Hotchkiss mill premises, has already begun removing the debris of the sawmill that was burned last December. The boiler and engine in the old mill are in fair condition, and will be utilized in the new planing mill and box factory. The new building will be 100x134 feet, with a railroad track on either tide.

Ludington—The suit brought by the Troy Lumber Co. against A. E. Cartier, to recover a balance on a timber land purchase made in 1883, resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$42,137.37. The proof shows that by means of incorrect estimates, all of the timber in controversy, situated near Ludington, was not paid for. The company sued for \$80,000, the suit lasting about two weeks before Judge Waterman. The jury was out about two hours.

#### Bank Notes.

The Soo National Bank of Sault Ste. Marie declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

The Mecosta County Savings Bank opened for business on the 15th. The bank occupies the room formerly used as a private office by the Big Rapids National Bank.

#### Purely Personal.

Les Freeman is expected home from Canada to-day.

Fred B. Clark is spending about half his time at Gun Lake these days.

N. B. Blain, the Lowell merchant, was in town last Thursday to attend the Mercantile picnic.

B. A. Fish, who conducts P. of I. stores at Rockford and Cedar Springs, was in town last Friday.

Harry B. Wisner, of the former firm of Wisner & Mansfield, has entered the employ of Wm. R. Keeler.

Wellington Hibbard, Secretary of the Hibbard Rheumatic Syrup Co., of Jackson, was in town Monday.

Frank J. Dettenthaler and family leave soon for Colorado Springs, Colo., where they expect to remain several months.

Frank Barnes, book-keeper for the Grand Rapids Tank Line Co., is spending ten days with Cleveland friends and acquaintances.

Frank A. Rockafellow, President of the F. A. Rockafellow Mercantile Co., of Carson City, was in town a couple of days last week.

Will Butts, book-keeper for Hawkins, Perry & Co., leaves next week for Bay View, where he will spend a fortnight with his family.

Daniel Lynch has settled his family at Macatawa Park for the season and spends a portion of his time on the piers when the perch are biting.

C. M. Piereson has returned from a visit with friends in East Saginaw and resumed his position with the W. Steele Packing & Provision Co.

C. H. Cornell, formerly engaged in the produce business on Ionia street, has gone to Petoskey, where he will spend a couple of months, engaging in the car-load produce business in the fall.

Isaac Sanford, of the carpet house of Smith & Sanford, is entitled to an extra large monument. He recently returned an umbrella which was left at the store by a customer of the establishment.

C. Corbitt, of Detroit, Michigan Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Co., is in town for a week for the purpose of investigating the numerous complaints made by business men against the management of the local office. He finds many things to commend, and few to commend, in the management of the office, having severely criticised the manager for his arbitrary methods and his presumption in assuming that he is authorized to speak for the company in the same way the president of the company would ordinarily exercise authority.

#### Signed with the Patrons.

A Kent City merchant writes THE TRADESMAN as follows:

M. L. Whitney, proprietor of the Kent City Mills, having signed with the Patrons of Industry, the local dealers very properly refuse to handle his flour.

R. McKinnon, the general dealer, has also signed with the Patrons.

#### HAS COME TO STAY.

The Mercantile Picnic and Half Holiday a Permanency.

The third annual picnic of the Grand Rapids Mercantile Association has come and gone, leaving naught but pleasant memories in its train. The TRADESMAN ordinarily presents its own reports of such events, but, in order that no one may have an opportunity to assert that the report in this case is colored, the admirable report of the *Daily Democrat* is used instead:

The Mercantile picnic has come to stay. It is an institution founded on the glorious principles of the Declaration of Independence and fills a long felt want. The picnic yesterday at Reed's Lake was a howling success. Everybody who deals in pork and beans and sugar was there. The retailers and wholesalers were there with their families, and the fewer in number and more pompous, if not better fed, were there chaperoned by their wives and children. Everybody went out to have a good time and joined hands around to make things merry. Credits and cash accounts were forgotten, and the occasion was turned into a general romp. Some of the elder people were dignified in the first round or two, but the prevailing spirit was too strong for it to last. Corpulent tradesmen with large bay windows took off their coats and with their handkerchiefs tied around their necks sprained their backs and blistered their hands rowing and playing base ball. Wives and daughters joined in playing tag and bean bag, and the children were allowed to roll and romp about the lawns or wade in the water. No one had any time to talk business, and the picnic from dinner time until evening was a merry go-around in which all joined with equal enthusiasm.

The neat programmes which were distributed and which, by the way, were not carried out to the letter, announced that the picnic was the third annual picnic of the Grand Rapids Mercantile Association. The red silk badges which were given to every one who landed on the grounds made the same announcement, but to an onlooker it might have been supposed that the crowd had been regularly together for fifteen years. The wholesale trade was the host of the occasion, and well did the cheery host dispense hospitality.

The weather clerk had been importuned to furnish perfect weather for the picnic, and the old fellow, who rather went back on the crowd last year, kept his trust in a way that was charming. He was on the grounds during the whole day and took scrupulous care that all the dark little clouds should blow over. After supper he left early before resolutions could be drafted in his behalf, but he won such good favor that he has undoubtedly established for himself a long line of credit with the trade.

The attendance yesterday was much larger than at either of the preceding picnics of the Association. In fact, excepting on holidays, the crowd was larger than any day this year at the lake. The stores down town were closed at noon and proprietors and clerks put on their good clothes and boarded the cars for the lake. The first dummy after dinner was crowded and carrying a bigger load. By 2:30 o'clock there were 2,000 people about the pavilion, drinking lemonade, eating ice cream and listening to the droning music of the band. The afternoon was sultry and the players did not inflate their instruments with a vigor contrived to promote profuse perspiration.

The picnicers, too, showed a manifest desire to reduce necessary exertion to a minimum, and their efforts for a time were confined to manipulating a fan. About 3 o'clock a breeze sprung up from the lake and the gathering began to be astir. At this time there were several thousand about the pavilion and the lake front. Boating excursions were organized and put into effect and games of all kinds were embarked in.

#### THE BALL GAMES.

Two base ball games were played at Alger Park. The first game, in which the wholesale and retail clerks took part, resulted in a score of 16 to 11 in favor of the former. The game between the fat men and the lean men resulted in a score of 19 to 6 in favor of the lean men.

#### THE COLLATION.

The crowd was fed on the bounty of the jobbers of this city and the situation soon simmered into a question of capacity. S. M. Lemon, of the firm of Lemon & Peters, sat at the head of the table and dispensed the good cheer as representative of the jobber's trade. Sweetland, the caterer, under whose supervision the collation was dished up had set covers for 400, and jobber and butcher, commission man and green grocer sat side by side, alternating with wives and children, along the tables, which looked as if they had no end. The tables followed the piazza into every turn and angle and even the interior of the pavilion was made to accommodate three, which extended its entire width. The food was spread on the table and, picnic style, everybody waited on his neighbor. Colored waiters called out: "Black or green?" if the picnicer addressed said "Black," he got coffee, if he said "Green," he got tea. When one table full was dined, it made room for another, and after the 400 covers had been replenished the requisite number of times the crowd was fed. The printed bill of fare was as follows:

COLD MEATS.	Spiced Tongue.
Veal Roll.	Pot Roast.
Cold Ham.	Cold Roast Beef.
English Potato Salad.	Chicken Salad.
Shrimp Salad.	BREADS.
Butter Sandwiches.	Vienna Rolls.
Boston Brown Bread.	White Bread.
French Bread.	RELISHES.
Cucumbers.	Tomatoes.
Celery.	Radishes.
Mustard Pickles.	Pickled Cucumber.
Pepper Sauce.	Worcestershire Sauce.
DESSERT.	
Fruit Jellies.	Ice Cream.
Lemon Cake.	White Mountain Cake.
Silver Cake.	Gold Cake.
Cocoanut Jelly Cake.	Cream Almond Cake.
Iced Tea.	Iced Coffee.

#### AFTER SUPPER.

After supper the crowd doubled and trebled. Every dummy in the early evening was loaded down, and by dark 5,000 people were on the grounds. The Sweet-

land pavilion could not hold the crowd and a thousand people or more crossed the lake to Alger park. At both places, dancing was indulged in until late in the evening. In the upper story of the new pavilion at Alger park is a large and excellent dancing hall. This hall was crowded with people standing five or six feet deep along the walls, the dancers moving in the center of the rooms. All the row boats about the lake were in constant requisition during the evening, and the bathing resorts were well patronized. The evening was a pleasant finale to the pleasant day.

#### PICNIC NOTES.

The members of the Association are already beginning to talk about the next picnic.

If the retail clerks keep on improving in their playing, they will be able to defeat the wholesale nine by 1900.

M. C. Goossen collected \$30 on the grounds in voluntary subscriptions to assist in liquidating the boat and badge funds.

Seven hundred and ninety-eight boat tickets were issued during the day by the Boat Committee, good on the *Belknap*, *Sport*, *Florence* and *Tricie*.

President Herriek was unable to deliver his speech, owing to the anxiety of the people to begin hostilities on the eatables. He has put it in cold storage until the next picnic.

So far as THE TRADESMAN's information goes, Ira Hatch was the only grocer in the city who denied himself and his clerks the privilege of a half holiday. His store was open all day—a sad commentary on the greed of its owner.

An assessment will be made on Steve Sears, Fred Fallas, Fred Blake, Geo. Van Every and the other fat men who crowded on the dock at Alger Park and broke it down. No one would suppose that Fred Fallas would be so mean as to push a lady in the water under such circumstances, but several persons who saw the act stand ready to swear to the fact.

#### Gripsack Brigade.

Scott Swigart spent Sunday with his family at Grand Lodge.

Fred W. Powers started out Monday after a rest of seven weeks.

J. H. McKelvey and wife have gone to Petoskey and will spend a month among the Northern resorts.

There is a move on foot to crown Max Mills post laureate of the Grand Rapids Traveling Men's Association.

W. E. Hampton, of Harbor Springs, has engaged to travel on the road for Le Bar & Cornwell, of Cadillac, selling flour.

C. S. Davis, filer in Filer & Son's mill, at Manistee, has engaged to travel for Perkins & Co., selling shingle mill machinery.

A. R. Ramage, traveling salesman for the Lustig Cigar Co., was in town a couple of days last week. Mr. Ramage resides at Port Huron.

H. E. Borden, formerly engaged in the grocery business at East Saginaw, has taken a position as traveling salesman for the Jas. Stewart Co., of that city.

"Hub" Baker has engaged in the breeding of mastiff pups. Price, \$25 apiece, expressage prepaid. Out of a litter of twelve, "Hub" expects to realize enough to buy a fast horse.

#### Wool, Hides and Tallow.

In the wool market, the same uncertainty exists, and the two extremes between manufacturer and seller, as to prices, does not change. Some of the larger manufacturers bought early at home, while others bought in the States, helping to advance prices to the farmer, and now have their wools at relatively lower prices than can be bought in the Eastern markets. They consequently made prices on cloths at which those not stocked can buy wools and compete. How long either side can hold out is a question, to be forced one way or the other—shall the dealer lose, or the manufacturer lose, or force higher prices of cloth?

The hide market is as dull as ever, with a general indifference, whether they buy or not at any price. In the meantime, supplies of both hides and leather are ample, yet not so large, but large purchases of leather would clean out sufficient to give more tone to the market.

Tallow is quiet but in fair demand at low prices.

#### Allegan's Wool Purchase.

The Allegan *Gazette* places the wool purchase of that place at 137,000 pounds, distributed among six buyers in the following amounts:

H. Stern & Co.	34,000
Sherwood & Griswold	18,000
Livingston & Co.	32,000
Sutphin & Co.	30,000
J. E. Travis	20,000
J. Lederman	10,000

#### To Elect Delegates to Muskegon.

A special meeting of the Grand Rapids Mercantile Association will be held at THE TRADESMAN office this evening for the purpose of electing delegates to the Muskegon convention. A full attendance is requested.

#### A Cure for Corns.

For bunions and corns, cannabis indicus and glycerine, equal parts, painted on the cotton or corn and bound around with Canton flannel, adding a few drops of the liquid to the flannel where it comes in contact with the affected parts, will soon restore to health.

#### A Good Brand to Tie To.

"Pioneer Prepared," the well-known brand of paint manufactured by T. H. Nevin & Co., has now been on the market ten years, being one of the few brands which is sold under a personal guarantee as to purity and durability. The trade can be supplied by the Hazel-tine & Perkins Drug Co.

#### Some Engines.

The Ionia Pants and Overall Co. and the Flint Road Cart Co. ordered last week Westinghouse engines and complete steam plants of Wallace Franklin, of this city, who also took an order from the Ohio Paper Co., of Niles, for a 250 horse power compound, condensing Westinghouse engine.

#### FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.

Advertisements will be inserted under this head for two cents a word the first insertion and one cent a word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Advance payment.

#### BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—HAVING OTHER IMPORTANT INTERESTS, we offer for sale our stock of drugs, groceries, crockery, glassware, wall paper, paints, oils, etc.; one of the best stocks in best country seat in Michigan; will invoice about \$7,000; will trade out \$1,000. Address Bartram & Millington, Paw Paw, Mich. 465

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—A STOCK OF GENERAL merchandise in a small town in the best farming country of Southern Michigan; profits on sales, \$2,500 per annum, as per sales book; reason for selling, failing health. Address, No. 467, care Michigan Tradesman. 467

FOR SALE—STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, GROCERIES and provisions; will also sell store building, 2,200, two-story, with cellar and store room and lot 43x100; also dwelling house, with two acres of land; building built within two years, reason for selling, poor health; no drug and medicine competition; terms easy. A. D. Loomis, Leaning, Mich. 468

WILL BUY RESTAURANT FURNITURE, \$1,000 fixtures, stock and good will of the present owner; only restaurant in the city of Marquette; good reason for selling cheerfully given on application; first-class ice cream trade a specialty. Address F. Heppner, 105 Superior St., Marquette, Mich. 464

#### HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOOD ENGRAVER—A good chance for the right man; would prefer a married, middle-aged man. Address Jackson Electrotype and Engraving Co., Jackson, Mich. 466

#### SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION AS CLERK IN SMALL GROCERY or dry goods store by a reliable young man. Address O. D. Cleveland, Harrison, Mich. 469

WANTED—SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER BY MAN of eight years' experience, who is familiar with general merchandise. Address A. E. Chambers, 36 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. 467

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARM OF 30 ACRES, splendid land, 3 1/2 miles from county seat; also house and lot, two blocks from business center of same city of 3,500 inhabitants, in Central Michigan; will exchange for stock of merchandise. Address No. 465, care Michigan Tradesman. 465

WANTED—1,000 MORE MERCHANTS TO ADOPT OUR Improved Coupon Pass Book System. Send for samples. E. A. Stowe & Bro., Grand Rapids. 474

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCE LOT ON ONE OF the most pleasant streets "on the hill." Will exchange for stock in any good institution. Address 286, care Michigan Tradesman. 467

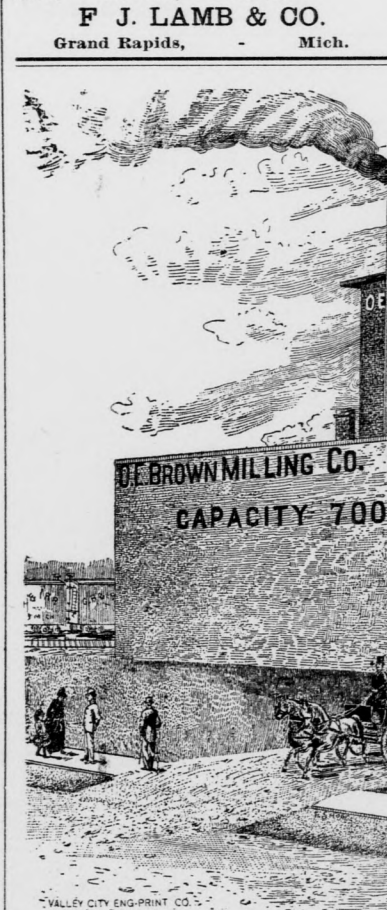
WANTED—SEND A POSTAL TO THE SUTLIEF COUPON Pass Book Co., Albany, N. Y., for samples of the new Excelsior Pass Book, the most complete and finest on the market, and just what every merchant should have progressive merchants all over the country are now using them. 467

#### EXCLUSIVE

Carpets,  
Oil Cloths,  
Rugs,  
China Mattings  
Draperies,  
and  
Parlor Screens  
Smith & Sanford,  
Ottawa and Pearl Sts., Ledyard Block.

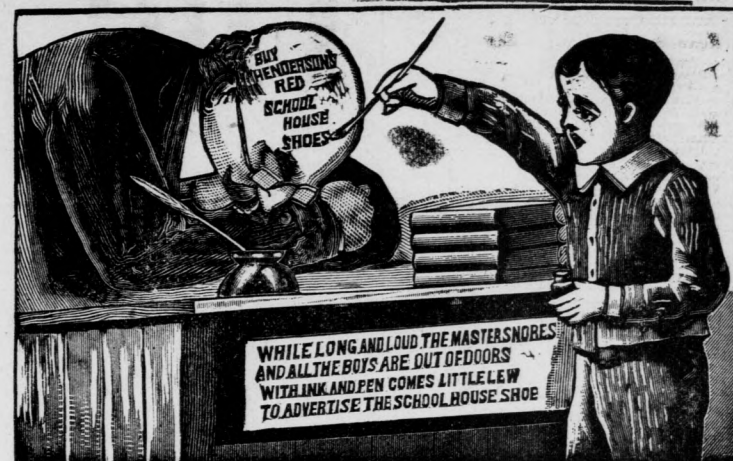
#### FOR SALE!

The Drenthe Cheese Factory. Well equipped for handling the milk of 400 cows. Terms easy. Address F. J. LAMB & CO. Grand Rapids, Mich.



If you want the Best Bread, ask your grocer for Brown's Standard.

Always Sweet, Moist and Good Color.



Product of Our Factory at Dixon, Ill.

In view of the fact that we have GREATLY INCREASED our FACILITIES for MANUFACTURING in OUR THREE FACTORIES and owing to the PECULIAR and CLOSE COMPETITION existing in MICHIGAN, C. M. Henderson & Co. have concluded to MAKE A DECIDED CUT ON VARIOUS LINES of our goods, which will ENABLE ME to make it to YOUR ADVANTAGE to purchase your stock NEARER HOME the coming fall season.

Our LADIES' FINE GOAT, DONGOLA, GLOVE and OIL GRAINS to retail at \$2, and FINER GRADES of GOATS and DONGOLAS, which consumers can buy at \$2.50 and \$3.00, together with the MEDIUM PRICED lines of MEN'S CALF, DONGOLA, and KANGAROO Shoes of our own make, and all having the MERIT of SOLIDITY and STYLE—with satisfaction guaranteed—will be worthy your CAREFUL CONSIDERATION. Our heavier grades of SPLIT, GRAIN, KIP, VEAL, and CALF BOOTS are UNEQUALLED, and the "Celebrated Red School House Shoes" AS USUAL takes the "First Place."

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Chicago.

Headquarters for the Celebrated Wales Goodyear Rubber Goods

#### Factories:

Fond du Lac, Wis.  
Dixon, Ill.  
Chicago, Ill.

Willard H. James,  
Salesman for the Lower Peninsula.  
P. O. address.  
Morton House, Grand Rapids, Mich.

We furnish electrotypes of our Specialties to Customers.



Merchants,  
YOU WANT THIS CABINET  
Thousands of Them

Are in use all over the land. It does away with the unsightly barrels so often seen on the floor of the average grocer. Beautifully grained and varnished and put together in the best possible manner. Inside each cabinet will be found one complete set of castors with screws.

Every Wide-Awake Merchant

Should Certainly Sell

LION, THE KING OF COFFEES.







## The Michigan Tradesman

Official Organ of Michigan Business Men's Association.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE

Retail Trade of the Wolverine State.

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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1889.

### THE COMING CONVENTION.

The fourth annual convention of the Michigan Business Men's Association will certainly not fall behind its predecessors, either in point of attendance, programme or entertainment features. Preparations for the event have been carefully consummated, and the great interest manifested in the work of organization all over the State gives good ground for the belief that the Muskegon convention will surpass the Cheboygan meeting in the same way that the latter event surpassed the previous conventions of the Association.

The programme, which has been repeatedly published in these columns, comprises features which are common to men in any branch of business, so that no one will have cause for thinking that the proceedings of the convention will possess less interest for him than for another. The question of insurance, for instance, is as important to the manufacturer as to the grocer, and a discussion of that subject will attract the attention of both. While a desultory controversy over the subjects peculiar to each line of business would invite the apathy of all but the representatives of that particular line. To the absence of such class questions and distinctions, and the encouragement of a spirit of utilitarianism, is largely due the wonderful success which has accompanied the work of organization in this State.

In one respect, at least, the fourth convention will undoubtedly take advanced ground—in throwing the doors open to business men of all classes, no matter under what auspices they attend the meeting. This is not exactly in conformity with the constitution, but the innovation will probably be made in the manner suggested by President Wells in a recent communication, as follows:

I am much in favor of giving every member of local associations present at the meeting, the right to vote and speak. Personally, I would be glad to have it published that a resolution to this effect will be introduced early in the session. I think the result can be reached without an amendment to the by-laws, but am not certain. In this way, delegates will have no advantage, except where locals pay part or all the expenses of one or more and, of course, in such cases the association can choose. The object in this is to secure as large an attendance as possible and it seems to me that one way to accomplish this is to make membership at the annual meeting as free as possible.

THE TRADESMAN urges every business man who can possibly attend the convention to do so, as there are ample assurances that the business transacted will be of lasting benefit to the business public, while the entertainment provided by the Muskegon people will be of an exceedingly enjoyable character.

### A NEW EXPERIMENT.

Minnesota is trying a new theory in its endeavors to get rid of the liquor traffic. Hitherto the motto of the temperance workers has been, "Moral suasion for the drinker and legal suasion for the seller," but in Minnesota legal suasion is to be tried for both classes. A new law went into effect in that State last month which provides that whoever becomes intoxicated by voluntarily drinking intoxicating liquors shall be deemed guilty of the crime of drunkenness and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as follows: For the first offense, a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$40, or by imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than forty days; for the second offense, by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, or by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50; for the third, and all subsequent offenses, by imprisonment of not less than sixty days nor more than ninety days.

There is a semblance of justice in such a law, inasmuch as the man who voluntarily gets drunk makes himself temporarily insane and so becomes a menace to the community. But wouldn't it be well to add some of the features of the law in Denmark, or a modification of them? There the man too drunk to go home is arrested, taken to the station, the name of the man who furnished him liquor taken and the seller compelled to hire a cab to take the man home. If Minnesota had added to the law sending the drunkard to jail a provision that the man who sold him the liquor should support the family of the drinker during his imprisonment, there would have been more justice in it. The greatest evil of the drinking habit is not the mere getting

drunk, but the misery that it entails upon the families of those who waste their money, time and character in the saloon. With the amendment suggested THE TRADESMAN would be disposed to favor the Minnesota law, but it does not believe in compelling the drunkard's wife to support the family while he is in jail, nor in having the public support them. Let the men who make the profit from the business do it.

### THE ANTI-COMBINATION LAW.

Michigan now has a drastic law against combinations to put up or keep up the price of commodities, whatever the nature of the combination. The bill passed the lower house without much resistance, but when it reached the Senate it was suggested that it applied just as much to farmers' associations and trades' unions as to pools and trusts organized by manufacturers. Thereupon it was so amended as to exclude expressly those two forms of combination. Is this just? Is the manufacturer, the miner, the salt-maker, to buy his labor and raw materials in a close market, and then be compelled to sell his product in an open market? Manifestly whatever legislation is had to suppress or restrain or regulate combinations against competition must apply equally to all kinds of combinations for that purpose. No law will stand which includes one class of producers and exempts the others. If all such combinations are to be forbidden, then the trades' union must be forbidden as the first in point of both time and importance.

Neither can any state afford to enact heroic remedies against combinations, when it has no assurance that this legislation will be copied by its sister commonwealths. Michigan might go very far in this direction without losing its present industries, as these are based on its natural supply of iron and copper ores, lumber and salt. But such legislation will tend to drive into more lenient states those industries for which Michigan possesses no monopoly of the supply of materials. Certainly nothing could be more foolish than to drive out industries by tax laws or any other kind of legislation.

### PRISON LABOR.

The agitation concerning the labor of the prisoners in our penitentiaries is developing some valuable thought. Under the present systems, which compel the prisoner either to be idle or to give his labor for a fraction of its value to a contractor of prison labor, the family of the prisoner are left without any help from him. It has been suggested that our present laws, which put men in prison for offenses, should be entitled acts "to punish the wife and children of the criminal." The effect of the law is really to do this. The family of the criminal is left to shift for themselves or to go to the county houses, to be supported by the people, while the work of the prisoner is sold by the state at so low a rate as to seriously injure mechanics outside the prisons.

Would it not be feasible to sell this labor at a reasonable price and use the money for the benefit of the family of the prisoner or for the benefit of the prisoner himself? In the case of habitual criminals, the proceeds of their work could go to the state as a part of the punishment of the offender.

It would seem as though the opportunity to earn something for themselves and their families would be a benefit to a large class of criminals, and, if paid what their labor is worth, there would be an incentive to labor that does not and cannot exist under present conditions. This matter has been often discussed, but THE TRADESMAN is not aware that it has ever been tested.

### SMALL SATISFACTION.

Four years ago the editor of THE TRADESMAN filed a complaint against the local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co. Since that time two additional complaints, based on the stupidity of the company's representatives, have been filed. No attention was paid to the matter until last week, when the State manager called at the office of THE TRADESMAN for the purpose of admitting that in each case the company was at fault and to express regret that such glaring and inexcusable errors should have occurred. No intimation was made that the errors would be rectified—no assurances were given that the mistakes would not be repeated—simply a regret that the company and its patrons had been so "unfortunate."

And yet the company invites people who are subjected to loss and annoyance through the incompetency of its employees to file complaints! Four years elapse before the complaint is given any attention and then the company sends its regrets.

This is what THE TRADESMAN considers small satisfaction.

Business men should remember that a half-fare rate has been obtained to the Muskegon convention, next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, good on and over all the railroads of the State. Tickets must be used from Monday noon to Tuesday noon, being good to return until the Friday evening following.

Grand Rapids jobbers did a very graceful act last Thursday in tendering the retail trade of the city, through the Grand Rapids Mercantile Association, a complimentary collation at Reed's Lake. Coming so unexpectedly and without solicitation of any kind, the act was all the more clever and is entitled to the generous recognition of the trade.

### MICHIGAN KNIGHTS OF THE GRIP.



President—A. F. Peake, Jackson.  
Secretary—L. M. Mills, Grand Rapids.  
Official Organ—Michigan Tradesman.

The following circular is being sent out to the members this week:

GRAND RAPIDS, July 20, 1889.  
To the members of Michigan Knights of the Grip:

Thinking it would be of interest to each of you to know what we have accomplished in the first five months of our existence, I submit the following: We have in this time organized, equipped and put into active operation an association of commercial travelers, with nearly 600 members. Our Legislative Committee is securing the signatures of every employer of commercial travelers, jobbers and manufacturers in the State, to a petition to each United States Congressman in this State, requesting his co-operation in securing the passage of an amendment to the inter-state commerce law, allowing railroads to grant us concessions in mileage, baggage and week-end tickets. The Vice-President of each district has the supervision of this work in his district. We have appointed resident members of the Relief Committee in prominent cities to care for sick or injured members.

The following hotels of our State make no charge to members for their wives accompanying them on regular trips, not oftener than one trip in each year. The list is rapidly being added to and will be published each week in our official organ, THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN:

Mears Hotel, Whitehall.  
Moore's Hotel, Shelby.  
Exchange Hotel, Baldwin.  
Western Hotel, Big Rapids.  
Train's Hotel, Lowell.  
De Haas Hotel, Fremont.  
St. Charles Hotel, Fremont.  
Elliott Hotel, Ludington.  
Imus House, Pentwater.  
Wigton House, Hart.  
Phoenix Hotel, Charlotte.  
Commercial Hotel, Vermontville.  
Sherman House, Allegan.  
Hastings House, Hastings.  
Hotel Miner, Lake Odessa.  
New Tinkham, Grand Ledge.  
Hotel Exchange, Otsego.  
Williams House, Battle Creek.  
American House, Kalamazoo.  
Kalamazoo House, Kalamazoo.  
McElrain House, Vicksburg.  
Goodwin House, Cassopolis.  
Three Rivers House, Three River.  
Hotel Belding, Belding.  
New Commercial, Ionia.  
Brackett House, Big Rapids.  
Hotel McKinnon, Cadillac.  
Manning House, Kalkaska.  
United States Hotel, Boyne City.  
Commercial House, East Jordan.  
Cushman House, Petoskey.  
Forest Hotel, Fennville.  
Smith's Hotel, Grand Junction.  
Central Hotel, Galesville.  
Higbee House, Benton Harbor.  
Dyckman House, Paw Paw.  
Bennett House, Mt. Pleasant.  
Duncombe House, Decatur.  
St. Joe House, Mendon.  
Arlington House, Coldwater.  
South Michigan House, Coldwater.  
Russell House, Jonesville.  
Quincy House, Quincy.  
Alger House, Clare.  
Decker House, Lakeview.  
Retan House, Ithaca.  
Commercial House, Boyne City.  
Hibbard House, Jackson.  
Smith's Hotel, Hillsdale.  
Bryant House, Flint.  
Keefe House, Hillsdale.  
Brown's Hotel, Union City.  
Hotel Phelps, Greenville.  
City Hotel, Holland.  
Wright House, Alma.  
Commercial Hotel, St. Louis.  
New Paddock, Union City.  
Lawrence House, Adrian.  
Mancelona House, Mancelona.  
Sherwood House, St. Ignace.  
Gilbert House, Reed City.  
Depot Dining Rooms, Reed City.  
Hotel Jackson, Cadillac.  
Commercial House, Manton.  
Park Place, Traverse City.  
Park House, Portland.  
Cook's Hotel, Ann Arbor.  
Hotel Cadillac, Detroit.  
Welch House, Portland.  
Hotel Hodges, Pontiac.  
The Northern, Big Rapids.  
The Steele, St. Johns.  
Hotel Phelps, Greenville.  
Snow's Hotel, Ludington.  
The Oakland, Oxford.  
Sherman House, Mt. Clemens.  
Edwards House, Marine City.  
Commercial House, Richmond.  
American House, Romeo.

All that we can expect to do the first year is to thoroughly organize, make plans and arrange for their future development, and what we most need is the influence, support and co-operation of every commercial traveler in the State, and to this end it is earnestly desired that each member use the application blank enclosed on some brother commercial traveler and drop a postal card to the Secretary for more.

Our annual meeting will be held at Lansing, Dec. 27 and 28.  
A. F. PEAKE, Pres.  
L. M. MILLS, Sec'y.

### Belongs to the Drum Corps.

"Are you a musician?" asked an elderly lady of a young man in a music house. "I may say that I am," he replied with some hesitation.  
"What do you play?"  
"I belong to the drum corps."  
"To the drum corps?"  
"Yes; I am a commercial traveler."

### A Ghostly Happening.

From the Boston Courier.  
Tales of ghostly happenings, even although they be but the veriest coincidences, are always attractive.

A lady who was a widow, and whose husband had been defrauded by his partner, came down to breakfast one morning looking strangely disturbed. Her husband's partner had been a man well known in Boston, but at this time he had given up his residence here, and was living in the State of Maine. It may be that his removal had been, in part at least, brought about by the public indignation which was felt at his crooked dealings with his late partner, and with the widow, whom he had defrauded in the most high-handed fashion, although not in ways which made legal redress possible.

On the morning in question, the lady stated that she had passed a most troubled night.

"All night," she said, "I was pursued by X, who kept declaring that he wanted to make reparation to me for the wrong he had done, and that he could have no peace until he had done so."

The family made various comments upon this, none of which were complimentary to X, or to the tenderness of his conscience; but the dream, if dream it were, was fixed in their minds and made memorable when that afternoon's papers contained a telegram announcing the death of X, on the night before.

The Type-Writer's Brilliant Idea.  
"Miss Blondine," said Mr. Baxter to his typewriter, "my wife is coming down to the office to-morrow. Would it—er—be asking too much of you to—er—appear as awkward as possible?"  
"Certainly not," replied Miss Blondine, "and," she added thoughtfully, "in order to have no doubt about the matter, I will wear a dress that buttons up the back."

Working Up Trade.  
The moral of this item is plain: For forty-eight years there was not a law case in the town of Meddybemps, Me., neither was there a lawyer. But two weeks ago a lawyer hung out his sign in this primitive Paradise, and now two citizens are going to law over a fence line.

Time Will Correct It.  
Customer—I don't like the shoes; the soles are too thick.  
Clerk—You will learn to like them, as the objection you speak of will gradually wear away.

## R. H. EVANS & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents for Hardware, Iron and Metal Trades.

## Southern Pig Iron.

General Southern Agents for Office Specialties and Manufacturers' Agents for Yellow Pine Lumber and Flooring for Northern and Eastern Trade.

15-Richardson Block-15  
CHATTANOOGA, - TENN.

Correspondence Solicited.

## Fehsenfeld & Grammel,

Manufacturers of  
**BROOMS!**  
Whisks, Toy Brooms, Broom Corn, Broom Handles, and all kinds of Broom Materials.  
526 and 528 Ottawa St., Grand Rapids.

## Muskegon Paper Co.,

Dealers in

FINE STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPERS, PAPER BAGS, TWINES, WOODEN DISHES, ETC.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

44 Pine St., Muskegon, Mich.

## A W N I N G S

AND TENTS.  
Horse and Wagon Covers, Water Proof Coats, Buggy Aprons, Wide Cotton Ducks, etc. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.  
**Chas. A. Coye,**  
Telephone 106, 11 Pearl St.

## FLOUR

Owl, Crown Prince, White Lily, Standard, Rye, Graham.

Bolted Meal, Feed, Etc.

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.

NEWAYCO ROLLER MILLS.

## FIVE DOLLARS FINE,

Or imprisonment for ten days, is the legal penalty for selling tobacco in any form to a minor without a written order from the parent or guardian. To

## Conform to the Law,

Merchants should procure a supply of blank orders, which will be sent postpaid on receipt of postal note, as follows:

250 TOBACCO ORDERS	.. 75
500 " "	.. 1.25
1,000 " "	.. 2.00

All orders must be accompanied by remittance.

E. A. STOWE & BRO., Grand Rapids.

## Refrigerators

### Grocers and Hotels

The Best is the Cheapest.  
We offer you a first-class article. Cut shows our No. 62, in Antique Ash, Air-tight Looks, Padded Doors, Patent Interior Circulation of Dry, Cold Air, seven feet high, shipped in sections, constantly in stock for immediate shipment. We pay freight. Send for catalogue. Mention paper.

LIQUID COOLERS for milk, iced tea, etc.

Grand Rapids Refrigerator Co.,  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## SILVER STARS

No Equal in the State.

Wherever Introduced it is a Stayer!

TO THE TRADE:  
I guarantee "SILVER STARS" to be a long straight filler, with Sumatra wrapper, made by union labor, and to give complete satisfaction.

**A. S. DAVIS,**  
Sole Manufacturer,  
127 Louis St., GRAND RAPIDS

## THE "EDITOR'S CHOICE."

FLINT, Mich., April 9, 1889.  
To Whom it May Concern:  
We, the undersigned committee, selected by Geo. T. Warren & Co. to canvass the list of names and select one for a cigar label from the many names sent in by the contestants, have this day selected the following, viz: EDITOR'S CHOICE, sent in by Sig Wolf, of Toledo, Ohio.  
JOHN J. COOK, Editor Flint Journal  
F. H. RANKIN, Jr., of Wolverine Citizen  
A. L. ALDRICH, of the Flint Globe.

OUR NEW BRAND OF CIGARS,  
"EDITOR'S CHOICE"

Will be ready for shipment in about two weeks.

Price, Thirty-Three Dollars per Thousand. We shall be pleased to receive a sample order from you. Yours respectfully,  
**Geo. T. Warren & Co.**

**\$1,000 REWARD!!**

THE LARGEST AND BEST  
CLEAR LONG HAVANA FILLED  
SUMATRA WRAPPED CIGAR  
SOLD FOR 5 CENTS.



**Amos S. Musselman & Co.**  
SOLE AGENTS,  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## WANTED.

POTATOES, APPLES, DRIED FRUIT, BEANS and all kinds of Produce.

If you have any of the above goods to ship, or anything in the Produce line, let us hear from you. Liberal cash advances made when desired.

**EARL BROS.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

157 South Water St., CHICAGO.  
Reference: FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.  
MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, Grand Rapids.

## No Chemicals.



## W. BAKER & CO.'S

## Breakfast Cocoa

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

To increase the solubility of the powdered cocoa, various expedients are employed, most of them being based upon the action of some alkali, potash, soda or even ammonia. Cocoa which has been prepared by one of these chemical processes can usually be recognized at once by the distinct alkaline reaction of the infusion in water.

## W. Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa

is manufactured from the first stage to the last by perfect mechanical processes, no chemical being used in its preparation. By one of the most ingenious of these mechanical processes the greatest degree of fineness is secured without the sacrifice of the attractive and beautiful red color which is characteristic of an absolutely pure and natural cocoa.

**W. Baker & Co.,** Dorchester, Mass.

## CANDY!

We manufacture a full line, carry a heavy stock, and warrant our goods to be STRICTLY PURE and first class.

## PUTNAM & BROOKS.

## FERMENTUM

The Only Reliable Compressed Yeast.

Grocers and Baker's not handling our yeast are requested to write for samples and prices. One trial will convince all of its superiority for freshness and strength.

**L. WINTERNITZ,** Special care given outside shipments. Visiting merchants are invited to call at the distributing depot, 106 Kent St.

## WE LEAD!

Let Others Follow.

Not a question of Who Can, but Who Will sell the Best Goods for the Lowest Prices.

OUR NEW TEAS ARE NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

## Telfer Spice Company

1 and 3 Pearl St., Grand Rapids.

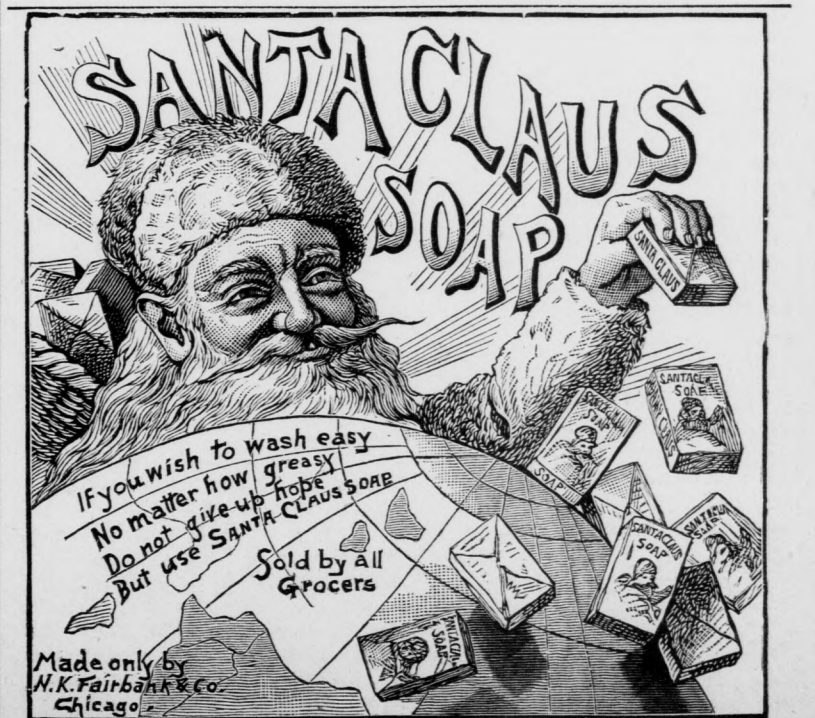
S. K. BOLLES. E. B. DIKEMAN.

**S. K. Bolles & Co.,**  
77 CANAL ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Wholesale Cigar Dealers.

## "TOSS UP!"

We will forfeit \$1,000 if the "TOSS UP" Cigar is not a Clear Long Havana Filler of excellent quality, equal to more than the average ten cent cigars on the market.





WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1889.

LEISURE HOUR JOTTINGS.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

BY A COUNTRY MERCHANT.

There is a good deal of solid food for reflection to the honest burgher who passes his little time for vacations, during the heated term, in endeavoring to extract comfort from the shade of his lawn trees, or the grateful breezes that pass through his porticos, but, unfortunately, it is a species of reflection that does not always bring satisfaction and thorough enjoyment to the party who undertakes to digest it. The fact that there is no inconsiderable proportion of our citizens who are eternally conjuring their brains to circulate among their neighbors new and unique specimens of animated nature, which a still larger portion of our people persistently refuse to accept as blessings, disguised or otherwise, continues, and apparently will always continue, to disfigure and disgust the unappreciative and "let well enough alone" class of residents to that extent that there is a continual and unceasing protest arising against the importation and propagation of four-legged and two-legged animal nuisances from the possession of which the importers and owners appear to derive immense satisfaction, and which, unfortunately, their neighbors can, or will, regard in no other light than that of unmitigated bores and discomforts that add no inconsiderable amount to the unceasing trials and evils that constantly beset them at every turn of their earthly journey.

And, as I say, the little warm weather vacations under your "own vine and fig tree" give you about as fair an opportunity to indulge in mental anathemas against these peculiar, but perhaps well-meaning people, as any other means you may adopt to pass away your leisure hours. Taking a favorite volume and passable cigar, you stretch yourself in the grateful shade for an hour's release from the treadmill routine of a routine business. There are many things in your daily life that perplex and annoy you, but here everything seems calm and enjoyable and satisfactory. You haven't noticed, particularly, the appearance of your house since you gave it its spring coat of paint, and indulged in a general cleaning up, but, in one of the intervals of your reading, you glance up at the cornices, and are almost horrified. In the place of a clean, tidy front, you find the siding streaked, mottled and disfigured by yards of liquid guano. Every bracket or other ornament is littered and clogged with hay, straw and filthy weeds, and you make the sudden discovery that you are the possessor of a fully developed aviary, tenanted by the foulest bird, of its size, that is known to the ornithologist.

I have no doubt but that the individual who first imported the English sparrow fondly imagined himself a benefactor of his kind, but, if throughout the length and breadth of America he can find a hundred parties to commend his action, I will warrant that a hundred thousand will dissent from their verdict, and let us sincerely hope that the next would-be experimenter in the line of bringing semi-tame birds to our shores will stop and reflect that nature, in her far-seeing wisdom, made such an infinitely better, more scientific and more sensible distribution of her furred and feathered dependents, that it is worse than folly for mankind to endeavor to improve upon her methods.

There is a tradition that the gluttonous appetite which, for many years, pervaded the Samoan group for baked and stewed missionary was entirely due to the injudicious actions of those itinerant experimenters in inoculating people with biblical doctrines, and at the same time endeavoring to incorporate among their theological precepts and practices a new and untried dietary system; and while I am not going to appear as the defender of our parti-colored brethren, I am glad to notice that, since that unpleasant little episode among the expounders of the various "isms," in the far away South Seas, there has been a complete divorce between theology and gastronomy, and that even the most limited importation of foreign birds and animals is viewed with anxiety and distrust.

It appears that at one period in the latter history of Uncle John Sherman's Sammy-o-ha, a general famine pervaded the islands. There was, to be sure, plenty of wild game always ready for the harvest, but years and generations devoted to the use of tropical fruits, which grew spontaneously and without the remotest need of muscular exertions, had witnessed the complete decadence of Nimrodism, and then came along a succession of poisonous winds—due, as some of the old fogies claimed, to the blasphemy and heresies of the trans-oceanic priests and their followers—which almost destroyed every species of succulent vegetation, and necessitated the fatigues of hunting or fishing until

the affliction could, in some manner, be removed from the stricken land.

And here the missionaries stepped forward to relieve the physical as well as the spiritual disabilities of their tattooed brethren. Remembering the extraordinarily prolific habits of the rabbit, and the ease with which cabbage could be grown in the climate they volunteered to put the natives on a liberal diet of boiled rabbit and cabbage within a year, and the chief dignitaries of the country, after mature deliberation and a great wrestling with sundry Christian and pagan customs, appointed a national feast day, to be held some twelve months ahead, to gratify the stomachs of the masses, and to proclaim that the god famine had been summarily expelled from the country.

There was nothing in the actions or performances of the missionaries that militated against their character as honest, intelligent and truthful Christian gentlemen. In less than a year the land was overflowing, if not with milk and honey, at least with multitudinous fat rabbits and corpulent heads of cabbage, and as these esculents had been rigidly tabooed the prospects for the feast were most flattering.

The great feast arrived and immense crowds of semi-starved natives were in attendance to replenish their stomachs, but there was enough and to spare; but in this case the old adage that "man proposes but God disposes" appeared to be somewhat transposed. The native "medicine men," seeing that, with success of the festival their vocation was ended, entered into a dark and damning conspiracy which, alas, was eminently successful. By consulting abstruse, and partially obsolete Samoan medical authorities they formed a vile decoction which would plunge the user into a long and alarming fit of vomiting, with all the symptoms of poisoning, and with this mess the viands for the thousands of banqueters were thoroughly saturated by themselves and trusted believers. The next day, after the festival was concluded, thousands of gorged natives were rolling in agony among its debris. The recovery of the majority was rapid, but as soon as the Samoan viscera resumed its normal condition the grand jury brought in a true bill against the missionaries and their leading followers. An immediate trial was ordered, and the holy men were found guilty of conspiracy, treason and premeditated murder.

About this time the insatiable appetites of the empty stomached feasters returned, and it was discovered with great alarm that, with the exception of rabbits and cabbages, the land was totally devoid of provisions. A revolution was on the tapis, and, as a last resort, the gentlemen who governed the country by reason of possessing the largest number of shark bones concluded to hold an emergency convention in which the cuisine, and afterwards, the theological status of the land should be disposed of; and the "medicine men" were ordered to assist in the deliberations. By this convention it was proclaimed that all the distress and trouble that afflicted the people were directly traceable to the missionaries; that missionaries, either boiled, baked or fried, were the most nourishing and satisfactory esculent known to build up a famishing race; and it was decreed that for a period specified, the good men and, eventually, those inoculated with their pernicious principles, should be carefully rationed out for the public stomach.

It may be added that irrepressible teachers of the various "isms" have again become plenty in Sammy-o-ha, but that they evince very little interest in zoology and leave the subject of gastronomy to the native authorities.

But I doubt whether the importer of the English sparrow, even, has occasioned half as many "euss words" as those individuals who are constantly unloading in our midst strong-junged dogs, cats and various other animal nuisances, and some day I am going to exorcise some of these parties who regard the pandemonium of a dog fight as far more celestial music than the sweetest heavenly choir ever attempted to imagine.

Sturgis—C. N. Fridley succeeds Joseph Hawley in the bakery and restaurant

Second Hand Sample Trunks  
For Sale.  
NELSON BROS. & CO.,  
68 Monroe Street.

WM. SEARS & CO.,  
Cracker Manufacturers,  
37, 39 and 41 Kent St., Grand Rapids.

HARDWOOD LUMBER.

The furniture factories here pay as follows for dry stock, measured merchantable, mill culls out:

Basswood, log-run	13 00/15 00
Birch, log-run	15 00/16 00
Birch, Nos. 1 and 2	22 00
Black Ash, log-run	14 00/16 00
Cherry, log-run	25 00/40 00
Cherry, Nos. 1 and 2	30 00/35 00
Cherry, cull	12 00
Maple, log-run	12 00/13 00
Maple, soft, log-run	11 00/13 00
Maple, Nos. 1 and 2	20 00
Maple, clear, flooring	25 00
Maple, white, selected	25 00
Red Oak, log-run	20 00/21 00
Red Oak, Nos. 1 and 2	26 00/28 00
Red Oak, 1/4 sawed, 6 inch and up w'd. 38	30 00/40 00
Red Oak, 1/4 sawed, regular	30 00/32 00
Red Oak, No. 1, step plank	25 00
Walnut, log-run	25 00
Walnut, Nos. 1 and 2	25 00
Walnut, cull	25 00
Grey Elm, log-run	12 00/13 05
White Ash, log-run	14 00/16 00
Whitewood, log-run	20 00/22 00
White Oak, log-run	17 00/18 00
White Oak, 1/4 sawed, Nos. 1 and 2	42 00/43 00

MAGIC COFFEE ROASTER

The most practical hand Roaster in the world. Thousands in use—giving satisfaction. They are simple, durable and economical. No grocer should be without one. Roasts coffee and pecans to perfection.

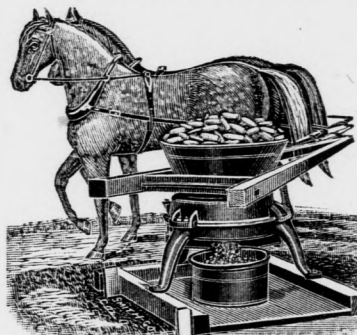
Address for Catalogue and prices,  
Robt. S. West,  
43-50 Long St.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Wm. Brummeler

JOBBER OF  
Tinware, Glassware and Notions.  
Rags, Rubbers and Metals bought at Market Prices.  
76 SPRING ST., GRAND RAPIDS,  
WE CAN UNDERSELL ANY ONE ON TINWARE.

STAR FEED MILL!

Just what farmers need.



The Cheapest, Very Durable, Slightest  
in Draft and Most Rapid Grinder  
on the Market.

Agents Wanted for Every County in  
Michigan and Wisconsin.

FOR RETAIL WRITE TO  
MELOY & RICH,  
20 LYON ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Crockery & Glassware

LAMP BURNERS.	
No. 0 Sun	45
No. 1 "	48
No. 2 "	50
Tubular	75
LAMP CHIMNEYS.—Per box.	
6 doz. in box	
No. 0 Sun	1 90
No. 1 "	2 00
No. 2 "	3 00
First quality.	
No. 0 Sun, crimp top	2 15
No. 1 "	2 25
No. 2 "	3 25
XXX Flint.	
No. 0 Sun, crimp top	2 58
No. 1 "	2 90
No. 2 "	3 80
Pearl top.	
No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled	3 70
No. 2 "	4 70
No. 3 Hinge, "	4 70
La Bastie.	
No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz.	1 25
No. 2 "	1 50
No. 1 crimp, per doz.	1 40
No. 2 "	1 60
STONEWARE.—ARKON.	
Butter Crocks, per gal.	96 1/4
Jugs, 1/2 gal., per doz.	85
" 1 " " " "	90
" 2 " " " "	1 80
Milk Pans, 1/2 gal., per doz. (glazed 66c)	65
" 1 " " " "	90c
FRUIT JARS.—Per gdo.	
Mason's, pints	\$10 50
" quarts	11 00
" 1/2-gallon	14 00
Lightning, quarts	12 00
" 1/2-gallon	16 00

C. R. ELECTROTYPE  
ELECTROTYPERS  
Stereotypers  
Photo & Zinc Engraving  
ALSO LEADS SUCCS, BRASS RULE  
BOXWOOD, WOOD & METAL FURNITURE  
MAPLE, ETC. GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

**CORLISS** THE LANE & BODLEY CO.  
AUTOMATIC CUT OFF  
**ENGINES**  
UNRIVALLED for STRENGTH  
DURABILITY AND  
CLOSE REGULATION.  
THE LANE & BODLEY CO., 2 to 48 JOHN STREET,  
CINCINNATI, O.

**CURTISS & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE  
**Paper Warehouse,**  
GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

**W. STEELE**  
**Packing and Provision Co.**  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
Fresh and Salt Beef, Fresh and Salt Pork, Pork Loins, Dry Salt  
Pork, Hams, Shoulders, Bacon, Boneless Ham, Sausage  
of all Kinds, Dried Beef for Slicing.  
**LARD**  
strictly Pure and Warranted, in tierces, barrels, half-bbls., 50 lb. cans, 20 lb. cans, 3, 5 and 10 lb. pails  
**Pickled Pigs' Feet, Tripe, Etc.**

Our prices for first-class goods are very low and all goods are warranted first-class in every instance. When in Grand Rapids, give us a call and look over our establishment. Write us for prices.

D. W. ARCHER'S  
**TROPHY'S**  
SUGAR CORN  
DIRECTIONS  
We say "cooked the corn in this case sufficient. Should be thoroughly warmed (not cooked) adding piece of soap (putter size) of lard and grease (fresh lard is preferable to water). Season to suit when on the table. Some genuine success bearing the signature of Davenport Canning Co., Davenport, Ia.  
Davenport Canning Co., Davenport, Ia.  
OPEN AT THIS END \* WITH MARK 221 IN

**H. Leonard & Sons.**  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Near Union Depot. Cor. Spring and Fulton Sts.  
**The Old Reliable.**

THE  
Quick Meal  
Gasoline  
Stove  
Has  
Safety Points  
Found  
in no Other  
Stove.  
WE ARE  
Headquarters  
FOR  
Michigan.  
26,765  
Quick Meal  
Stoves  
Sold  
in 1888,  
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

List Price.	
Above Stove, with Russia Iron Oven, Self Lighter	\$21.50
" Tin Oven, Self Lighter	20.50
With Three Burners on Top, Russia Iron Oven, Self Lighter	23.50
" Tin Oven, Self Lighter	22.50

Send for Complete Illustrated Catalogue and write for Factory Discounts.  
"Useful Hints to Dealers in Quick Meal Oil Stoves" sent free on request.  
Every dealer should have a copy.

**H. Leonard & Sons.**  
**MICHIGAN CIGAR CO.,**  
Big Rapids, Mich.  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED  
**"M. C. C." "Yum Yum"**  
The Most Popular Cigar. The Best Selling Cigar on the Market.  
SEND FOR TRIAL ORDER.

C. A. LAMB, Grand Rapids, Mich. FRED CLOCK, Chicago, Ill. F. J. LAMB & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
**C. A. LAMB & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Commission  
**Fruits**  
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Will furnish at lowest circular prices Lehigh Valley Coal in car lots. All coal of superior quality. Order at once and save advance.

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We are selling the BEST RUBBER HOSE in 3-4, 1, 11-4, 11-2, 2 and 21-2 inch. Cotton Mill Hose, Rubber Lined; also unlined Linen Hose, in all sizes, for fire protection.

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AGENTS FOR STEWART'S BEADY ROOFING, DEAFENING FELT AND SHEATHING, IRON FIBRE PAINT AND CEMENT. BEST OF THE KIND IN USE.  
**SAMUEL LYON.**











THE ABUSE OF DIVORCE.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

On one day of last week two divorce cases were mentioned among the current news, which illustrate the lawless and confused condition of the country in this respect. A woman of Ephrata, Penn., appeared before the Register of Wills at Lancaster, to claim the right to administer the estate of her deceased husband, only to discover that she had been a divorced wife for eight years, without knowing it. In Missouri, the wife of a former minister of the gospel, sued for a share of his estate on the ground that she had never been divorced legally, and that his second wife was not his wife at all. The case was difficult enough to occupy the courts of Kansas City for some time in getting at the facts; but finally the decision is in favor of the second wife, although there were considerations which weighed against her claim.

We have reached the point at which it is hard to say who is married to whom, and all this for want of a common law of marriage and divorce for the whole country. Those who insist on the sacredness of the marriage relation often depreciate the idea of having it reduced to the level of a civil contract. But there is no civil contract known to the law about which such a degree of uncertainty could exist, as now has arisen about marriage. A Pennsylvanian who tries and fails to obtain his release from a business partnership under the law of his own state, cannot run off to Nebraska or to Indiana, as these two husbands did, and get a dissolution there, after residing three months in the State, and publishing the legal notice of his application in some obscure country newspaper. He must give real and not nominal notice of his application. He must sue in the courts which naturally have jurisdiction over the contract. He cannot add to the number of his natural and legal rights by playing the vagabond. But all this he can do in the case of his marriage.

One of the remedies which should be applied to the evil is a more vigorous application of the idea of domicile. In the Pennsylvania case the husband went off to Nebraska expressly on this errand. When he had complied with the terms of the Nebraska laws—laws enacted for the purpose of attracting settlers—he returned to Ephrata. He was but "a short time" away, the dispatch says. So of the Missouri husband's trip to Indiana. Why should either Missouri or Pennsylvania recognize the legality of such evasions? A domicile is not secured by any term of residence, either long or short, unless the person gives evidence of his purpose to fix his residence there. Manifestly, these divorce-domiciles confer no right to sue for a divorce and, if our judges did their duty by their own States, the worthlessness of such evasion soon would be recognized. Three States—Maine, Massachusetts and Delaware—have taken this ground. Of course, very much of the mischief is due to the easy terms on which divorces are authorized and granted. A writer in the *Andover Review* has searched the statute books of the states. He found that two states authorize divorce for "any gross neglect of duty;" one for "the habitual indulgence of a violent and ungovernable temper;" three states and three territories for any cause deemed sufficient by the court. Rhode Island, Wyoming (with Woman Suffrage) and Washington Territory rank the lowest, authorizing the court to give divorce whenever it is shown that the welfare of the parties requires a separation! At the other extreme stands South Carolina, which grants none at all, and next to it New York, which admits of no grounds except adultery.

To see how these laws are administered we turn to an article in the *Westminster Review* for June, 1889. The writer has been examining the records of our courts, and he finds that in some of our cities there is one divorce to every six marriages, and that these are granted often on very slight grounds. One husband got a divorce because his wife "struck him a violent blow with her bustle"; another because she had "evinced toward him a hasty temper"; yet another because she had called him "a good-for-nothing vagabond, and wished to God he would go away"; another because his wife has no children and therefore "his life is burdensome and his home dreary." Nor are the wives at all behind. One secures a divorce because her husband "does not wash himself"; another because he "does not come home until 10 o'clock at night and keeps his wife awake, talking sometimes until midnight"; yet another "never cuts his toe-nails, and scratches her severely every night." Worst of all, one California husband was divorced for "frequently quoting Scripture passages to show his wife that she was to be obedient to her husband," the court ruling this to be "cruel and inhuman treatment." If a deeper depth of cruelty can be found it is that of the husband who "cut off the plaintiff's bangs by force, thereby causing her great mental anguish."

We are not in favor of rigorous legislation on this subject. We think South Carolina is grossly unjust to its people in allowing of no divorce whatever. Nor should we like to see the general acceptance of the New York rule of fixing upon marital unfaithfulness as the only valid reason. That is the rule laid down in the New Testament for the conscience of individual Christians and for the Church, but not for the State. Nothing but confusion has attended every attempt to legislate the gospel into the statute-book. But our present laxity is not justifiable on any ground. At the very least the marriage contract should be made as sacred as every other, and no reason should be accepted for its legal termination which does not involve its termination morally as well as legally. Unless we can come to this, at least, we shall find ourselves slipping on the moral down grade by which society in the Roman Empire reached its dissolution—a dissolution more directly traceable to the looseness of the law and practice in this matter than to any other single cause. That we ever shall come to that depth of degradation we do not believe. But it can be avoided only by the quickening of the national conscience as to the sacredness of this and every other contract into which men voluntarily enter. A. S. M.

Our Best Market.

The Cleveland *Iron Trade Review* contains the following interesting summary: "The statistician of the Agricultural Department finds, after a careful inquiry, that Europe is practically our only market for wheat, importing 144,000,000 bushels a year. Her crop is 1,200,000,000 bushels, or twice ours, but is insufficient for her needs. We actually send her annually about 95,000,000 bushels. Europe takes 19,000,000 bushels of oats, of which we supply 2,500,000 bushels. Of rye we export but 3,000,000 bushels, Russia being the great producer of this grain. Great Britain takes three-fourths of the world's surplus of corn, that is to say, 62,000,000 bushels. Of the total we export 68,000,000 bushels. We supply not a pound of the 1,000,000,000 pounds of rice Europe imports. The European demand for butter is 25,000,000 pounds, of which we supply 24,000,000 pounds. The European deficiency of cheese is 140,000,000 pounds and we supply 118,000,000 pounds. We supply 1,850,000,000 pounds of the 2,650,000,000 pounds of cotton Europe takes. Europe produces as much tobacco as we do—500,000,000 pounds a year—but ours is used because it is cheap and is needed for mixing. We send 242,000,000 pounds of tobacco across the Atlantic every year. Europe's total deficiency being 324,000,000 pounds. About one-tenth of our agricultural products is exported. Yet such is their amount that they constitute 97 per cent. of our total exports."

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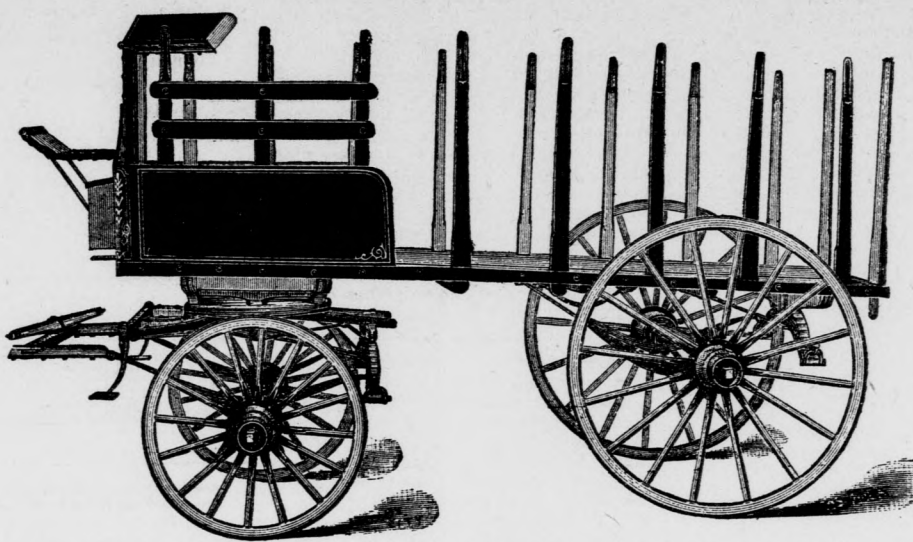
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Real Estate,

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Grand Rapids.

Reality is the basis of all security and the basis of security in real estate transactions is found in the knowledge and probity of those through whom they are conducted. Holding, by reason of prudence, integrity and signal ability, a position of prominence among the real estate dealers of Grand Rapids, J. F. Trout & Co., who commenced operation in May of this present year, are deserving of individual mention. The interested principals are J. F. Trout and L. Taylor, and they conduct a general real estate business in city and suburban properties, farming and timber lands, etc. They are agents for the sale of 40,000 acres of excellent pine and farming lands in Southeastern Missouri, near Doniphan, Ripley county—a region which supplies Kansas City with fully two-thirds of the lumber used in carrying on her manufacturing enterprises, besides being one of the finest stock sections—especially for cattle and hogs—to be found anywhere in the country. Mr. Trout personally owns some 2,200 acres of fine land in that section and offers genuine bargains to purchasers, the lands having a double productive energy in the natural timber growth, besides being one of the most fertile agricultural sections of the Union. J. F. Trout's Addition to the City of Grand Rapids comprises the most desirable residence properties in the suburbs for homes or investment. The plot is most advantageously situated, level, high and dry, convenient to railroad and street car lines, being located Southeast of the city and only eight rods from Oakdale Park, depot, on the Grand Rapids, Lansing and Detroit Railway, which runs suburban trains on regular schedule, requiring but six to eight minutes to land you at Madison avenue, which leaves you only eighty rods from Trout's addition. The plot contains 128 lots, is splendidly shaded with native trees, and in the center of the plot is a flowing fountain of living water. Lots are sold at from \$200 to \$375. Terms, \$50 down, and balance on long time and at low rate of interest. No cash payment is required from those who build at once. To those who desire homes or the most advantageous of investments, J. F. Trout and Co. can offer the most notable inducements, and parties will do well to consult this reliable firm. Special attention is also given to the handling of city and suburban property of all kinds and to the renting of houses.



STANTON, SAMPSON & CO., Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.

TIME TABLES.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

GOING NORTH. Arrives. Leaves. Traverse City & Mackinaw..... 7:00 a.m. 7:30 a.m. Traverse City & Mackinaw..... 9:30 a.m. 11:30 a.m. Traverse City Express..... 9:05 p.m. 4:30 p.m. Petoskey & Mackinaw..... 4:45 p.m. 10:30 p.m. 7:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. trains have chair cars for Petoskey and Mackinaw City. 10:30 p.m. train has sleeping car for Petoskey and Mackinaw City.

GOING SOUTH. Cincinnati Express..... 6:25 a.m. 7:00 a.m. Fort Wayne Express..... 11:45 a.m. 12:45 p.m. Cincinnati Express..... 3:40 p.m. 4:00 p.m. Chicago and Sturgis..... 10:40 p.m. 11:05 p.m. 7:00 a.m. train has parlor chair car for Cincinnati. 6:00 p.m. train has Pullman sleeper for Cincinnati. 11:45 p.m. train has Wagner sleeper for Chicago, via Kalamazoo. Sleeping car rates—\$1.50 to Chicago, Petoskey or Mackinaw City. \$2 to Cincinnati.

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana. Leave. Arrive. 7:00 a.m. 10:15 a.m. 11:15 a.m. 3:45 p.m. 5:40 p.m. 8:45 p.m. Leaving time at Bridge street depot 7 minutes later. C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee. GOING WEST. Arrives. Leaves. Morning Express..... 12:30 p.m. 1:30 p.m. Through Mail..... 4:25 p.m. 4:30 p.m. Steamboat Express..... 10:40 p.m. 11:05 p.m. Night Express..... 6:50 a.m. 7:00 a.m. Mixed..... 7:30 a.m.

GOING EAST. Detroit Express..... 6:45 a.m. 6:50 a.m. Through Mail..... 11:35 a.m. 11:40 a.m. Evening Express..... 3:40 p.m. 3:50 p.m. Limited Express..... 6:45 p.m. 6:50 p.m. Daily, Sundays excepted. Detroit Express has parlor car to Detroit, making direct connections for all points East, arriving in New York 10:10 a.m. next day.

Limited Express has parlor car to Detroit, making close connections for all points East, also makes direct connections at Durand with special Pullman through cars to New York and Philadelphia. Steamboat express has parlor car to Grand Haven, making direct connection with steamer for Milwaukee and the West. Through tickets and sleeping car berths secured at D., G. H. & M. R.'s offices, 29 Monroe St., and at the depot. JAS. CAMPBELL, City Passenger Agent.

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